

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Pickseed West, Inc.

There has been presented to the

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED DISTINCT VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR TUBER PROPAGATED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION, AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE THE THERETO IS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS HERS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC REPLENISHMENT OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE HT TO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY, OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, OR TING IT, OR EXPORTING IT, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE PURPOSE, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE OR USING IT IN PRODUCING A HYBRID OR DIFFERENT VARIETY THEREFROM. TO THE EXTENT BY THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT. (84 STAT. 1542, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. 2321 ET SEQ.)

FESCUE, TALL

'Mustang 3'

In Testimonn Macros, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Mant Pariety Protection Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, D.C. this fifteenth day of March, in the year two thousand and five.

Atlest:

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Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office

Secretary of Agriculture

| LOW EVOLUCIONALLY MAD LITE OUROPHICALISTICS. (LINSON AN | o open meneral or many | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----------|
| 24. The owners declare that a viable sample of basic seed of the variety or a tuber propagated variety a tissue culture with be deposited in | ty will be furnished with application a a public repository and maintained fo | nd will be replenished upon request in accordance or the duration of the certificate. | with such regulations as may be applic | able, or |
| The undersigned owner(s) is(are) the owner of this sexually reprod and is entitled to protection under the provisions of Section 42 of th | uced or tuber propagated plant varie le Plant Variety Protection Act. | ety, and believe(s) that the variety is new, distinct, a | uniform, and stable as required in Section | n 42, |
| Owner(s) is(are) informed that false representation herein can jeop | ardize protection and result in penal | lies. | <u> </u> | |
| SIGNATURE OF OWNER TWALL AT THE |) | SIGNATURE OF OWNER | 1979 v 1980 – | |
| NAME (Please print or type) Donald J. Floyd | , | NAME (Please print or type) | | |
| capacity or title Director of Research | DATE June 28,2001 | | DATE | |

USDA AMS PYPO INSTRUCTIONS

200100231

GENERAL: To be effectively filed with the Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO), ALL of the following items must be received in the PVPO: (1) Completed application form signed by the owner; (2) completed exhibits A, B, C, E; (3) for a seed reproduced variety at least 2,500 viable untreated seeds, for a hybrid variety at least 2,500 untreated seeds of each line necessary to reproduce the variety, or for tuber reproduced varieties verification that a viable (in the sense that it will reproduce an entire plant) tissue culture will be deposited and maintained in an approved public repository; (4) check drawn on a U.S. bank for \$2,705 (\$320 filing fee and \$2,385 examination fee), payable to "Treasurer of the United States" (See Section 97.6 of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.) Partial applications will be held in the PVPO for not more than 90 days, then returned to the applicant as unfilled. Mail application and other requirements to Plant Variety Protection Office, AMS, USDA, Room 500, NAL Building, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705-2351. Retain one copy for your files. All items on the face of the application are self explanatory unless noted below. Corrections on the application form and exhibits must be initiated and dated. DO NOT use masking materials to make corrections. If a certificate is allowed, you will be requested to send a check payable to "Treasurer of the United States" in the amount of \$320 for issuance of the certificate. Certificates will be issued to owner, not licensee or agent.

> **Plant Variety Protection Office** Telephone: (301) 504-5518 FAX: (301) 504-5291

Homepage: http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/pvpo/pvp.htm

ITEM

18a. Give:

- (1) the genealogy, including public and commercial varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method;
- (2) the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication;
- (3) evidence of uniformity and stability; and
- (4) the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified
- 18b. Give a summary of the variety's distinctness. Clearly state how this application variety may be distinguished from all other varieties in the same crop. If the new variety is most similar to one variety or a group of related varieties:
 - (1) identify these varieties and state all differences objectively;
 - (2) attach statistical data for characters expressed numerically and demonstrate that these are clear differences; and
 - (3) submit, if helpful, seed and plant specimens or photographs (prints) of seed and plant comparisons which clearly indicate distinctness.
- 18c. Exhibit C forms are available from the PVPO Office for most crops; specify crop kind. Fill in Exhibit C (Objective Description of Variety) form as completely as possible to describe your variety.
- 18d. Optional additional characteristics and/or photographs. Describe any additional characteristics that cannot be accurately conveyed in Exhibit C. Use comparative varieties as is necessary to reveal more accurately the characteristics that are difficult to describe, such as plant habit, plant color, disease resistance, etc.
- 18e. Section 52(5) of the Act requires applicants to furnish a statement of the basis of the applicant's ownership. An Exhibit E form is available from the PVPO.
- 19. If "Yes" is specified (seed of this variety be sold by variety name only, as a class of certified seed), the applicant MAY NOT reverse this affirmative decision after the variety has been sold and so labeled, the decision published, or the certificate issued. However, if "No" has been specified, the applicant may change the choice. (See Regulations and Rules of Practice, Section 97.103).
- 22. See Sections 41, 42, and 43 of the Act and Section 97.5 of the regulations for eligibility requirements.
- 23. See Section 55 of the Act for instructions on claiming the benefit of an earlier filing date.
- 21. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide a statement as to the limitation and sequence of generations that may be certified.)

22. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide the date of first sale, disposition, transfer, or use for each country and the circumstances, if the variety (including any harvested material) or a hybrid produced from this variety has been sold, disposed of, transferred, or used in the U.S. or other countries.)

Has been sold in the USA only; first sale date - August 10, 2000

23. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please give the country, date of filing or issuance, and assigned reference number, if the variety or any component of the variety is protected by intellectual property right (Plant Breeder's Right or Patent).)

NOTES: It is the responsibility of the applicant/owner to keep the PVPO informed of any changes of address or change of ownership or assignment or owner's representative during the life of the application/certificate. There is no charge for filing a change of address. The fee for filing a change of ownership or assignment or any modification of owner's name is specified in Section 97.175 of the regulations. (See Section 101 of the Act, and Sections 97.130, 97.131, 97,175(h) of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.)

To avoid conflict with other variety names in use, the applicant must check the appropriate recognized authority. For example, for agricultural and vegetable crops, contact: Seed Branch, AMS, USDA, Room 213, Building 306, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center--East, Beltsville, MD 20705. Telephone: (301) 504-8089. http://www.ams.usda.gov/lsg/seed/ls-sd.htm

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this collection of information is (0581-0055). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1.4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in eli its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require allemetive meens for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2500 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights. Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call. (202) 720-5884 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer, S&T-470 (04-01) designed by the Plant Variety Protection Office with WordParfect 6.0a. Replaces STD-470 (02-99) which is obsolete.

Exhibit A Breeding History Mustang 3 (Pick-MT3) Tall Fescue

The parental germplasm of *Mustang3* tall fescue traces its origin to plants selected from old turfs of the United States in a germplasm collection program initiated in 1962, to plants selected from or related to *Rebel* tall fescue (Funk et al., 1981). Fifty percent of the germplasm was selected from or related to *Mustang* tall fescue. Attractive clones were selected from old turfs in Birmingham, AL; Athens, Atlanta, and Millegeville, GA; Preston, ID; Baltimore, MD; Bayonne, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Princeton, and Cape May, NJ; eastern North Carolina; Philadelphia, PA; Nashville, TN; Lexington, KY; Cincinnati, OH; Dallas, TX; and northern Mississippi. The tall fescue plants selected from old turfs were of unknown origin. All were large patches of turf surviving in stressful environments indicating that they had persisted and developed over a period of many years.

A few hundred attractive, turf-type plants were collected and established in spaced-plant nurseries and/or frequently mowed clonal evaluation trials at Rutgers University. All, but a few dozen of the most promising plants were quickly discarded. The best selections were very different from any tall fescue variety in existence at the time of collection. They produced lower-growing turfs with finer leaves, greater density, darker color, and greater tolerance of close mowing.

The most promising plants were identified by their persistence and appearance in old turfs and their performance in spaced-plant nurseries, mowed clonal evaluation tests, and single-plant progeny trails under turf maintenance. Intercrosses of the best performing plants were subjected to varying cycles of phenotypic and genotypic selection depending on their date of collection. New sources of germplasm were added to the breeding program as it became available from the continuing collection program. Each cycle of selection showed continued progress in producing lower-growing, darker green, attractive plants with improved turf performance scores. Selection was also effective in maintaining high seed yields, and good stress tolerance. Substantial progress was made in developing tall fescues with finer leaves, a lower growth profile, increased persistence under close mowing, and increased density.

Large numbers of single-plant progenies were seeded in turf evaluation trials at the Plant Science Research Farm at Adelphia, NJ in 1993, 1994 and 1995. An additional test was established at the Rutgers turfgrass research facility in North Brunswick, NJ in 1992. The plants selected for progeny evaluation were selected from spaced-plant nurseries at Adelphia following varying cycles of phenotypic and genotypic selection of germplasm selected from old turfs and germplasm selected from or related to *Rebel* tall fescue.

Following a period of summer stress due to heat, drought, and disease in 1996, a total of 3,300 plants were selected from 51 of the best performing single-plant progeny turf plots. Twenty-four progenies selected out of four different populations were from the 1992 test, four progenies selected out of 6 populations were from the 1993 test, two progenies selected out of 3 populations were from the 1994 test, and 21 progenies were selected out of 12 populations from the 1995 test. Selection of progenies was based on performance records as well as appearance at the time the plants were selected from these progeny plots. Selection of plants from each progeny was based on an attractive dark green color, medium-fine leaves, abundant tillering, and freedom

from disease. Selected plants were transferred to a greenhouse and subsequently established in an isolated field nursery at Adelphia in the fall of 1996. Approximately 60 percent of the 3,300 plants were rouged for adverse turf characteristics, such as disease susceptibility, low seed head number, poor turf density, or light green color. A total of 40 plants with the best floret fertility were harvested from this nursery in July of 1997. This seed was sent to Pickseed West, Inc. (PSW) to plant a spaced planted progeny nursery in addition to establishing progeny turf trials at Adelphia, New Jersey.

Fifty progeny seeds from each of the 40 parents selected as Mustang 3 were germinated August 5, 1997. Developed plantlets of these progenies were spaced planted to an open nursery at PSW in October 1997. Half-sib families were replicated 2x, with approximately 24 progeny plantlets per replication. Developed plants of this nursery were observed during the winter and early spring of 1997/98. Individual plants were discarded if they did not exhibit an attractive dark green color and/or did not appear normally vigorous. Roguing pressure was applied approximately at one percent equally among families. During the spring of 1998, progenies within and among the families were subjected to careful scrutiny for performance under seed production scenario for western Oregon growing conditions. Individuals were discarded pre-anthesis from the nursery if they lacked the ability to produce adequate reproductive panicles in relation to the girth of the plant, lacked high tolerance to stem rust (Puccinia graminis Pers:Pers), lacked synchronous flowering time within 2d for the mean of the population, or were noticeably taller than the mean of the population. Individuals were also discarded post-anthesis if they severely succumbed to the pressure of stem rust, developed panicles not typical for the population, or showed seed maturity greater than 2d from the mean date of the population. Approximately 12% of individuals from the population were rogued pre or post anthesis. Roguing was applied approximately equally among the families.

Turf performance scores from Rutgers University for the 1998 growing season showed none of the 40 families inferior one to another. Thus, based upon turf scores and equal roguing of individuals lacking adequate seed production potential, it was decided to bulk seed production in the summer of 1998 from the 40 half-sib families. The bulked seed production was designated as breeder seed for *Mustang 3*.

Breeder seed was planted to produce foundation seed in the fall of 1998. The first crop of foundation seed was produced in 1999. The crop was extremely uniform in plant type, heading date, and mature plant height. The occurrence of off-type plants was low in the 1999 growing season, and was only a trace amount when the field was cropped again in 2000. Off-type plants were considered to be volunteer plants from the field soil weed reserve from previous cropping. Observation of many certified production fields in the 2001 to 2004 seasons (which have been sown from foundation or registered seed) further confirms the uniformity of the variety for plant type, height, and heading date. Thus, the cultivar appears to be stable in its seed production performance, without the appearance of any variant individuals.

Exhibit A Breeding History Mustang 3 (Pick-MT3) Tall Fescue

1. 1962 to 1994

Germplasm collection, evaluation, and genetic improvement.

2. 1991 to 1995

Planted single-plant progenies of plants selected from current cycles of population improvement programs in closely mowed turf trials at Adelphia and North Brunswick, NJ.

3. 1996

Selected 3,300 plants from 51 of the best performing single-plant progeny turf plots planted in 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995. Established selected plants in an isolated spaced-plant nursery at Adelphia, NJ.

4. 1997

Harvested seed from 40 plants with excellent appearance and floret fertility.

Each plant of *Mustang 3* tall fescue traces to at least 20 percent of its ancestral germplasm to plants selected from or related to *Rebel* tall fescue and at least 50 percent of its ancestral germplasm to *Mustang* tall fescue.

5, 1998

After evaluation of progeny from 40 half-sib families for seed production and turf characteristics, breeder seed was produced at Pickseed West, Inc., Albany, OR.

References

- Buckner, Robert C., Jerrell B. Powell, and Rod V. Frakes. 1979. Historical Development *In* Buckner, Robert C., and Lowell P. Bush (editors) Tall Fescue. Agronomy Monograph 20. American Society of Agronomy, Crop Science Society of America, Soil Science Society of America, Inc., Publishers. Madison, Wisconsin pages 1-8.
- Funk, C.R., R.E. Engel, W.K. Dickson, and R.H. Hurley. 1981. Registration of Rebel tall fescue. Crop Sci. 21:632.

Exhibit B Statement of Distinctness Mustang 3 (Pick-MT3) Tall Fescue

Mustang 3 tall fescue is most similar to the cultivar Remegade. Mustang 3 can, however, be distinguished from Renegade by the following characteristics:

- 1. Mustang 3 flowers 2 to 3 days earlier than Renegade (Table 1).
- 2. Mustang 3 produces shorter panicle length than Renegade (Table 1).

Table 1. Anthesis date and panicle length of tall fescue cultivars evaluated fro two spring seasons in western Oregon.†

| | Anthesis date | | Panicle length (cm) | |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---------------------|------|
| Cultivar | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| Mustang 3 | June 4 | May 31 | 19.3 | 27.5 |
| Renegade | June 7 | June 2 | 22.1 | 30.9 |
| Silverado | June 8 | June 3 | 19.1 | 30.6 |
| Bonsai | June 7 | June 2 | 22.6 | 31.0 |
| Bonanza | June 6 | June 1 | 24.5 | 36.3 |
| Shortstop | June 6 | June 1 | 20.3 | 29.1 |
| LSD@0.05 | 2 days | 1 day | 2.1 | 3.2 |

[†] Experiment was established via spaced planting 60 individuals of each cultivar between three replications (20 plants per each replication). Experiment was established in November 2001 at the Pickseed West, Inc. research facility, Albany, OR. Treatments received approximately 30 pounds/acre of N-P-K late November 2001 and again in late November 2002. Approximately 100 pound of N was applied early spring of 2002 and again in 2003.

2 = AU Triumph

* 4. MATURITY: (Date First Headed, 10% of Panicle Emergence)

Maturity Class

1 = Very early ()

9

3 = Early (Fawn) 4 = K31, Kenhy 5 = Medium (Rebel)

4. MATURITY: (continued)

6 = Bonanza

7 = Late (Silverado)

8 = ()

9 = Very late

Date Headed

May 10

Location <u>Albany</u>. OR

4 Days earlier than

Maturity same as

Comparison Variety

7 Days later than

* 5. MATURE PLANT HEIGHT CM: (Average of 100 culms

from crown to top of panicle, if panicle is nodding, straighten)

7 1 <u>6</u> cm Height

2 9.8 cm Shorter than 1

Height same as 7 Comparison Variety

___ cm Taller than

* INTERNODE LENGTH CM:

(First internode subtending the flag leaf).

1 2.4 cm Internode Length

 \bigcirc 7.1 cm Shorter than $\underline{1}$

Length same as 7

____._ cm Longer than

Comparison Variety

* HEIGHT AT EAR EMERGENCE CM: (Flag leaf height from crown to flag leaf collar)

3 3 8 cm Height

2.1.3 cm Shorter than $\frac{1}{2}$

Height same as $\frac{7}{12}$ Comparison Variety 0.6.4 cm Taller than $\frac{12}{12}$

* 6. GROWTH HABIT: (Mature Plants)

1 = Prostrate () 6

3 = Semiprostrate ()

5 = Horizontal ()

7 = Semierect (Rebel)

9 = Erect (Mini Mustang)

* 7. RHIZOMES (Psuedo):

__._ mm Length

 $\frac{1}{1}$ = Absent ()

2 = Rare (Rebel)

3 = Common()

* 8. LEAF BLADE: (Tiller leaves/ turf color)

* 5 Color:

] = Light green ()

3 = Medium light green ()

5 = Green ()

7 = Medium dark green ()

9 = Very dark green ()

Specify rating of comparison variety on a scale of 1-9,9=very dark green

* 1 Anthocyanin:

I = Absent ()

9 = Present ()

* ¹ Basal Hairs:

1 = Absent()

9 = Present()

* 9 Margins:

1 = Smooth()

5 = Semi-rough ()

9 = Rough ()

* 5 Width Class:

$$1 = \text{Very coarse}()$$
 $3 = \text{Coarse}()$ $5 = \text{Medium}()$

USUA AMS TYTU

$$7 = \text{Fine}()$$
 $9 = \text{Very Fine}($

* TILLER LEAF LENGTH CM: (First leaf subtending the flag leaf)

- 0 9 .2 cm Tiller Leaf Length 0 4 5 cm Shorter than 4

Length same as $\frac{8}{2}$ Comparison Variety longer

- * TILLER LEAF WIDTH MM:
- 4_4 mm Tiller Leaf Width
- 1 __1 __mm Narrower than __4 Width same as

1 .1 mm Longer than

Comparison Variety

FLAG LEAF LENGTH CM:

0 6 .9 cm Flag Leaf Length

2_7_ cm Shorter than Length same as _ _ cm Longer than

Comparison Variety

FLAG LEAF WIDTH MM:

3 . 0 mm Flag Leaf Width

1 0 mm Narrower than 4

0 . 8 mm Wider than

· Comparison Variety

* 9. LEAF SHEATH: (Basal Portion)

- * 2_Anthocyanin (seedling):
- 1 = Absent(K31)
- 9=Present() 2= very faint

- * 2 Auricle Hairiness:
- 1 = Absent()
- 9 = Present() 2= very sparse

* 10. PANICLE: (At seed maturity except where noted.)

- * 5 Shape:
- 1 = Narrow-tapering ()
- 5 = Ovate()
- 7 = Oblong ()
- 9 = Other (specify)

- * <u>4</u> Type:
- 1 = Compact (appressed)
- 5 = Intermediate ()
- 7 = Open()
- 9 = Other (specify)

- 4= loosely compact
- 9 = Erect()

- * 6 Orientation:
- 1 = Nodding (6= semi-erect * 9 Branch Pubescence: 1 = Glabrous ()
- 9 = Pubescent (

- * 1 Anther Color (At anthesis): 1 = Yellowish Green
- 2 = Green
- Anthesis Date-3 = Bluish Green June 5

- 4 = Purplish
- 5 = Reddish
- 6= Other (Specify)

- * 4 Glume Color (At anthesis): 1 = Yellowish Green
- 2 = Green
- 3 = Bluish Green

- - 4 = Purplish
- 5 = Reddish
- 6= Other (Specify)

* 15.6 cm Panicle Length (from base to tip, if nodding, straighten; after anthesis)

8 0_{cm} Shorter than

Comparison Variety

3 / cm Longer than

Length same as

| * 11. SEED: (With Lemma & Pelea) | |
|---|--|
| * 2 · 7 00 mg per 1000 seeds | |
| $3.8.3$ mg Less than $\frac{4}{}$ | |
| Weight same as 8 Comparison Variety | |
| mg More than | |
| PALEA: (Keels or Margins) 2 Hairs: 1 = Absent () 5 = Short (Misso | ouri96) 9=Long() 2= very sparse on margin |
| LEMMA: 1 = Absent (Kenhy) 5 = Several () | 9 = Many (Missouri 96) |
| 5.7 mm Lemma Length (Mature) | 1.2 mm Lemma Width |
| 0.5 mm Shorter than 1 | 0.2 mm Narrower than 1 |
| 7 | Width same as $\frac{12}{}$ Comparison Variety |
| Length same as Comparison Variety mm Longer than | mm Wider than |
| *AWNS: 9 AWNS: 1 = Absent () 9 = Pre | esent (Falcon) 97 % Plants with awns |
| 1 0 mm Awn length (Of those present.) | · |
| 0.3 mm Shorter than 12 | |
| 1 | |
| | |
| mm Longer than) | |
| 12. DISEASE, INSECT, AND NEMATODE REACTION: (0= Not T | Tested 1= Least Resistant 9= Most Resistant) |
| O Melting-out Drechslera poae | O Blind Seed Gloeotinia temulenta |
| O Leaf Spot D. siccans | O Dollar Spot Lanzia, Mollerdiscus spp. |
| O Net Blotch D. dictyoides | O Stem Rust Puccinia graminis |
| 7 Brown Patch Rhizoctonia solani 2002 NTEP* | 7 T. Blight Typhula incarnata 2003 NTEP |
| O C. Leaf Spot Cercospora fectucae | 9 Pythium Blight Pythium spp. 2003 NTEP |
| O Pink Snow Mold Gerlachia nivalis | O Powdery Mildew Erysiphe graminis |
| O Silver Top F. tricinctum, F. roseum | O Crown Rust Puccinia coronata |
| 5 Other Disease pink patch, 2002 NTEP | · · |
| Other Insect | |
| | |
| * Data reported interpreted from | 2002/2003 NTEP progress reports of the 2001 sown trials. |
| 13. ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS | Tolerant () 9 = Resistant () |
| O Drought Stress $1 = Susceptible () 5 = 7$ | |

| FNVIRONMENTAL | STRESS: | (continued) |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| | | |

O Shade Stress 1 = Susceptible () 5 = Tolerant () 9 = Resistant ()
O Winter Stress 1 = Susceptible () 5 = Tolerant () 9 = Resistant ()

14. GIVE VARIETY OR VARIETIES THAT MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLE THE APPLICATION VARIETY. For the following characteristics, indicate the degree of resemblance with the following scale:

1 = Application variety is less than comparison variety 2 = Same as 3 = More than, better, greater, darker, etc.

| 1 - Application (42-3) | | Character | Varieties | Rating | |
|---|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--|
| Character Varieties | Rating | Character | | | |
| Rebel Jr. | 2 | Leaf Color | Bonnai | 2 | |
| Leaf Width Reber 01. Panicle ColoBonanza, Bonsa. | <u>i</u> 2 | Panicle Shape | Bonsai | 2 | |
| Seed Size, length Shorts | | Cold injury not specifically tested | | | |
| Winter Color not specific | | Heatnot specifically tested | | | |
| Disease not specifically | | | | Cyleral condi | |

^{* 15.} EXPERIMENTAL: Give a brief summary of the experimental design utilized to collect the data used on this form. Cultural conditions, number of plants measured and plant spacing must be specified.

| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKE | AGRICULTURE TING SERVICE | | The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| EXHIBIT STATEMENT OF THE BAS | 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995. Application is required in order to determine if a plant variety protectic certificate is to be issued (7 U.S.C. 2421). Information is held confidentic | | | | | |
| 1. NAME OF APPLICANT(S) | | | 2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATIO | N 3. VARIE | TY NAME | |
| Pickseed West, Inc. | | | OR EXPERIMENTAL NUME Pick MT3 | Musta | ng 3 | |
| 4. ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., | City State and 7IR and | d Country | TELEDUONE & | | | |
| 30190 Hwy 34 SW Albany, OR 97321 | ony, ciole, and zir, and | Country | 5. TELEPHONE (include area code 541–967–0123 | . | clude area code) 67–6103 | |
| | | 7 | . PVPO NUMBER | | | |
| 8. Does the applicant own all rights to the | | | = | 100235 | | |
| 9. Is the applicant (individual or company) If no, give name of country 10. Is the applicant the original owner? | | | | · [X] YES | ∭ NO | |
| a. If original rights to variety were owner | X YES | NO (pro) the exists | If no, please answer one of | the following: | | |
| | | | | | | |
| b. If original rights to variety were owner | YES | NO | If no, give name of country | | | |
| b. If original rights to variety were owner | | is(are) the orig | pinal owner(s) a U.S. based com | pany? | | |
| | YES | Пио | if no, give name of country | 1 | | |
| 1. Additional explanation on ownership (if n | eeded, use reverse i | for extra space | <i>)</i> : | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | |
| | | | | | | |
| • | | | | | | - . |
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| • | | | | | | - . |
| | | | | | | - . |
| LEASE NOTE: | | | | | | - . |

Plant variety protection can be afforded only to owners (not licensees) who meet one of the following criteria:

- 1. If the rights to the variety are owned by the original breeder, that person must be a U.S. national of a UPOV member country, or national of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
- 2. If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employed the original breeder(s), the company must be U.S. based, owned by nationals of a UPOV member country, or owned by nationals of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
- 3. If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the original owner and the applicant must meet one of the above criteria.

The original breeder/owner may be the individual or company who directed final breeding. See Section 41(a)(2) of the Plant Variety Protection Act for definition.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The time required to compete this information collection is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

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